Springdale First School

Imagine, Believe, Achieve

Year Group 2 / History / Heroes – Powell,

⭐ Children's prior learning in this area	⭐ Cultural Capital Opportunities	⭐ Key vocabulary and glossary
Children will have learnt about the location of Brownsea Island. Children have learnt about significant individuals such as: • King Charles I and II • Oliver Cromwell • James Cook • Francis Egerton	 Visit to Brownsea Island (Trip) Nurses to come in and visit the children. Scouts/ Guides to visit the school.	**Key Vocabulary:** Mary Seacole, Florence Nightingale, nurse, Baden Powell, war, solider, Crimea, Jamaica, wealthy,

Enquiry Question – Who was Baden Powell and why is he important?	Enquiry Question - Who was Florence Nightingale?	Enquiry Question – What is Florence Nightingales legacy?
Concept – Chronology, Significance **Thread: War and Conflict** **Enquiry Skill: Questioning**	**Concept – Significance, Chronology** **Thread: Wealth and Poverty, War and Conflict** **Enquiry Skill: Questioning**	**Concept – Change and continuity** **Thread: Invention** **Enquiry Skill: Analysing**
Children will learn that Robert Stephenson Smyth Baden-Powell was born on 22 February 1857 and died 8th January 1941. He was an English army officer most known for starting the Scout movement with the first camp set up on Brownsea Island. Baden-Powell served in South Africa during the Anglo-Ashanti and Boer Wars.. Baden-Powell's most notable service was at the Siege of Mafeking. He became a major-general, and later a lieutenant general, which he was until 1910. In 1907, he founded the Boy Scouts, and wrote the first Handbook for Boys. He also started the Woodbadge program, which is based on Scoutcraft and things he learned from the Zulus. **Tasks**: **Recall and Retrieve:** Who are some significant individuals we have learnt about already and why are they significant? **Practise: (Substantive) I know key information about Baden Powell.** Children will learn key information and then complete a cloze passage to check understanding. **Apply: (Disciplinary) I know why Baden Powell is significant to Poole.** Children to explain why there is a statue of Baden Powell at Poole Harbour.	Children will learn that Florence was born in England in 1820 and came from a well-off family. Mary felt that she had a calling from God to ease people's suffering. Florence wanted to be a nurse (although nurse's had a bad reputation). Florence went to Germany in 1851 to train as a nurse. In 1853, she ran an 'institution for sick gentlewomen in distressed circumstances in London. In 1853 the Crimean war began. Florence was asked to lead a team of 38 nurses. Florence found the conditions for the soldiers were poor with too little food and medical supplies. The government gave Florence funding to improve conditions for soliders. She became known as the 'Lady of the Lamp'. **Tasks**: **Recall and Retrieve:** Who are some significant individuals we have learnt about already and why are they significant? **Practise: (Substantive)** Children will learn key facts about Florence Nightingale. They will answer T or F questions to check understanding.	Children will learn from looking at sources (dairies, pictures etc) that Florence made huge changes in improving nursing conditions. She also set up a fund to start Nightingale's School of Nursing in London in 1860. This gave nurses formal training and made it a more respectable job. **Tasks**: **Recall and Retrieve:** Recall facts about Florence Nightingale. **Apply: (Disciplinary) I know how Florence Nightingale changed nursing.** Children be able to talk about what nursing was like before and then after Florence Nightingales life and how she created these changes.

Enquiry Question - Who was Mary Seacole?	Enquiry Question – What happened to Mary Seacole next?	Enquiry Question – How are Florence and Mary the same but different?
Concept – Significance, Chronology **Thread: Wealth and Poverty, War and Conflict** **Enquiry Skill: Questioning and Researching**	**Concept – Change and continuity** **Thread: Wealth and Poverty** **Enquiry Skill: Analysing**	**Concept – Similarity and differences** **Thread: War and Conflict, Invention, Wealth and Poverty** **Enquiry Skill: Analysing**
Children will learn that Mary Seavole was born in 1806 in Jamaica. Her father was a Scottish soldier and her mother a Creole 'doctress' mother. She learnt lots of her nursing skills from her mother. Mary worked for many years in Jamaica and Panama both as nurse and in her mother's hotel and restaurant. Mary moved to London in 1854. She wanted to help in the Crimean War but was not allowed (possibly due to the colour of her skin or that she applied too late). Mary didn't take no for an answer and set off by herself. She set up the British Hotel where soliders could stay, eat and buy supplies. She also went to the battlefields to help nurse soliders. **Tasks:** **Recall and Retrieve:** Facts about Florence and Baden Powell. Students will also recall about Empire and how Britain had control of other countries. **Practise: (substantative) I know key facts about Mary Seacole.** Students will look at different sources to learn about Mary Seacole and then complete a cloze passage/ T or F to check understanding.	By the time the Crimean War ended in 1856 Mary Seacole had lost all her money and she returned to London penniless. People took her to their hearts – they saw her as another good and kind Crimea celebrity like Florence Nightingale. A Festival held in her honour in 1857 raised money for 'Mother Seacole' and in the same year Mary brought out her very popular autobiography, 'Wonderful Adventures of Mrs Seacole in many lands'. **Tasks:** **Recall and Retrieve:** Key facts about Mary Seacole. **Practise: (substanative) I know what happened to Mary Seacole at the end of her life.** Children will learn key facts and check understanding. **Apply: (Disciplinary) I know how Mary Seacole changed nursing.** Children will look at the important things Mary Secole did in her life and be able to explain how these changed nursing.	It is fair to say that Florence Nightingale has left a more obvious impression and more concrete legacy on modern nursing. She introduced modern notions and standards of nursing; she reduced the death rate of wounded soldiers in the Crimean War and she founded a professional school of nursing. Florence Nightingale, however, came from a well off background with many influential friends, which made it easier for her to make things happen. Mary Seacole also shines as an amazing life force and role model in her own time and today too. Born in the Caribbean at a time when most black people were still treated as slaves there, she forged TWO successful, international careers full of adventure: one that helped the sick and wounded in the Caribbean and in Crimea and the other, an exciting roller coaster of a business career! A 2004 poll recognised Seacole's achievements and voted her top of 100 great Black Britons. **Tasks:** **Recall and Retrieve:** Answer T or F facts check about Florence and Mary Seacole. **Practise: (Disciplinary) I know hwo to compare and contrast 2 people.** **Apply: (Disciplinary) I know how to justify my answers with evidence.** Who will win the award? Children will discuss who was the most significant and be able to explain their answers using evidence.